YEARS OF LABOR STRIKES

Their History as Tabulated by the Interior Department Labor Bureau.

PER CENT. SUCCESSFUL

The Report Has Nothing to Do with the Recently Appointed Commission, but Contains Much Material for Reflection-To Be Issued When All Reports Are In.

[WRITTEN FOR THE TIMES.]

An investigation of all the strikes that have occurred in this country between January 1, 1887, and July 1, 1894, is being made by the labor bureau of the Department of the Interior, and the report will be issued as soon as the field force which has the matter in charge can complete the work.

This is entirely independent of the investigation which has been undertaken under the direction of Congress, and, while not so comprehensive as the latter, will be nevertheless a valuable and instructive paper. It will be confined to reporting the most essential facts in regard to the strikes of the past seven and one-half years and will deal largely with the great strike just ended. The points to be covered in reference to the railway strike of the present year are: When it began and ended the number of persons involved; their occupation; causes; losses of employers and men, and much other valuable information.

men, and much other valuable information.

The last report issued by the Labor Bureau on the subject of strikes carried the subject up to December 31, 1886, and embrased the six years previously. There were 22,304 establishments involved in strikes during that period, 13,18 per cent, of which had strikes in 1881, 9,44 per cent, in 1882, 12,37 per cent, in 1883, 10,61 per cent, in 1884, 10,24 per cent, in 1885, and 44,21 per cent, in 1886, while of the 2,214 having lockouts during the period, 9,41 per cent, were in 1881, 15,99 per cent, in 1882, 5,28 per cent, in 1883, 15,99 per cent, in 1886, 8,26 per cent, in 1885, and 68,16 per cent, in 1886. Both for strikes and lockouts the percentage is the highest for the latter year.

New York had the largest number of establishments affected, both for strikes and lockouts, there being for the former 9,247, and for the latter 1,528. The building trades furnished 6,075 of the total number of establishments involved in strikes.

involved in strikes.

NUMBER OF EMPLOYES INVOLVED. The total number of employes involved in the whole number of strikes for the period was 1.323.203. The number of employes originating the strikes was 1,020,156. The number of ing the strikes was 1,020,156. The number of employes in all the establishments before the strikes occurred was 1,600,835, while the number employed in the establishments involved after the strikes occurred was 1,635,047, a loss of 25,728. There were 103,038 new employes engaged after the strikes, and 37,485 were brought from other places than those in which the strikes occurred, showing the per cent. of new employes after the strike of the total number of employes before the strike to be number of employes before the strike to be

new employes after the strike of the total number of employes before the strike to be 6.20, and of employes brought from other places of the number of new employes after the strike to be 36.38.

In the 2,214 establishments in which lockouts were ordered during the period named there were 175.270 employes before the lockouts occurred and 170.737 after the lockouts, while the number actually locked out was 180,823. There were 18,976 new employes secured at the close of lockouts and 5,682 were brought from other places than those in which the lockouts occurred, showing the per cent, of new employes after lockout of the total number of employes before lockout to be 7,97, and of employes brought from other places of the number of new employes after lockout to be 40.66.

In examining the number of establishments affected by strikes and lockouts it was found that the number in the States of New York, Pennsylvania, Massachusetts, Ohio, and Illinois constituted 74.84 per cent, of all the establishments in the countrys for as strikes are concerned and 89.48 per cent, of all the establishments affected in the country so far as lockouts are considered.

The five States contain 49 per cent, of all the manufacturing establishments and employ 58 per cent, of all the manufacturing establishments and employ 58 per cent, of the capital invested in

The five States contain 19 per cent, of all the manufacturing establishments and employ 88 per cent, of the capital invested in mechanical industries of the United States.

Of the 22,304 establishments in which strikes occurred the strikes in 18,342 or 82,24 per cent of the whole were ordered by labor organizations, while of the 2,214 establishments in which beckouts occurred 1,753 or 79,18 per in which beckouts occurred 1,753 or 79,18 per

in which lockouts occurred 1,758 or 79.18 per cent, were ordered by combinations of man-

days and for lockouts 28.4 days. In regard to the duration of strikes as reported, i should be understood that in some cases indi vidual workmen began to return to work be fore the strike had actually collapsed or beer

SUCCESSFUL AND UNSUCCESSFUL STRIKES. So far as gaining the objects for which the strikes or lockouts were instituted were concerned, out of the whole number of establishments affected viz - 99 804, success followed in 10 375 establishments or 46 59 per cent of the whole; partial success was gained in 3,004 or 13,47 per cent, of the whole, and fail-ure followed in 8,910 establishments or 32,95 per cent, of the whole number.

For lockouts 564 establishments, or 25,47

per cent. of the whole, succeeded in gaining their point, 190, or 8.58 per cent., partially succeeded, and 1,339, or 60.48 per cent. of the

whole, failed.

The number of persons striking and involved in the successful strikes was 518,583. In 3,004 establishments the strikes were partially successful, and in these establishments there were 143,776 persons involved, while the whole number of persons involved in the 8,910 establishments where the strikes were failures was 660,396. While the strikes that succeeded reinted to 46,52 per cent. of the establishments in which strikes occurred, the tablishments in which strikes occurred, the number of strikers involved in the successful strikes was only 38.19 per cent, of the whole number of persons striking and involved, while the partially successful strikes affected 13.47 per cent, of the whole number of establishments in which strikes occurred. number of persons involved in the partially successful strikes was only 10.88 per cent, of the whole number. The failures occurred in 39.95 per cent, in the whole number of estab-ments and affected 49.91 per cent, of the whole number of persens involved.

AS TO STRIKES FOR WAGE INCREASE. Strikes for an increase of wages occurred In 9,439 establishments; of these the strikes in 6,229, or 65.99 per cent., were successful, while in 796, or 8.43 per cent., the strikers were partly successful, and in 2,414 establishments, or 25.58 per cent., the strikes for this cause

In 4,344 establishments strikes were re

In 4.341 establishments strikes were re-sorted to to secure a reduction of the hours of labor; in 1.055, or 24.29 per cent., success was the result; in 966, or 22.24 per cent., the strikes were parily successful, and in 2.323, or 53.47 per cent., the strikers were defeated. The losses of the employes and of the em-ployers afford material for much reflection. These losses were to a certain extent at least. ers afford material for much reflection, se losses were to a certain extent, at least, only temporary, for in businesses in which the average working time is only 200 or 250 days a year, a season of general or only par-tial idleness, as for instance by reason of a strike, maybe, and usually is, followed by a season of unusual activity, and by working 300 or 310 days the following year both employer and employed may recover the losses sustained by a strike of six or seven weeks surfained by a strike of six or seven weeks duration; and it should be remembered that in nearly all cases in which a strike lasts more than a few days any computation of wage loss, based on the number of employes, their average wages, and the number of working days the strike lasted, would probably be too high; if there are many elements tending to reduce the loss below the figures obtained by such a computation as, for instance, the or-dinary percentage of loss from sickness, vol-untary lay-offs, running slack time, etc.

The loss to the strikers, as nearly as can be as certained for the period involved, was \$51,514,723. The loss to employes through

lockouts for the same period was \$8,157,717, or a total wave loss to employes of \$59,972,440. This loss occurred for both strikes and lock-outs in 24,518 establishments, or an average loss of \$2,446 to cach establishment and of over \$40 to each person involved.

COMPUTATION FOR THE WHOLE PERIOD. Taking the whole number of strikes for the whole six years comprised in these calculations it is found that the successful strikers or employes striking for increase of wages num-bered 168,761. Their total loss in wages was \$3,445,478, being an average loss to each em-ploye during the strike of \$20,42. The aver-age wages of the successful strikers was, how-ever, 27 cents nigher after the strike than before it. The time required, then, for the successful strikers to meet the actual loss of

successful strikers to meet the actual loss of wages occuring during the strike is seventy-six days—that is, the successful strikers would have to work seventy-six days at the mercase gained by the strike to recover their losses incurred during the strike.

For the partly successful strikers, their number being 34,047, the total wage loss was \$1,475,673, or an average wage loss per employe during the strikes of \$43.34. To this whole class the entire daily gain per employe as the result of the strikes was 12 eents, and the time it would take to recover the loss would be 361 days, or a year and a fifth of working time. Taking the two classes to gether, the successful and partly successful gether, the successful and partly successful strikers, numbering in the whole 202,808, who strikers, numbering in the whole 202,508, which incurred a total wage loss of \$4,921,151, being an average wage loss to each employe of \$24.27, and an average daily guin after the strike of 23½ cents, the time required for recovery would be 90 working days.

FAMOUS BOY EDITOR.

Tello d'Apery Has Just Returned from Foreign Lands-He Expects to

Write a Book.

The youngest "globe-trotter" is back in New York once more, says the New York Recorder, Jr. This time he returns from his most extended trip, for he has completely encircled the earth in his wanderings, Tello d'Apery is his name, and he is known to many children of this and other countries as the editor of a juvenile monthly called the Sunny Hour, and by his Barefoot mission. The young man is not quite eighteen years

of age, tall, with dark eyes and hair, which of age, tall, with dark eyes and hair, which bespeak his Italian ancestry. He has a ver y charming manner, probably acquired in the courts of Europe and the East, for he has been very cordially received by royalty in every country that he has visited. The trip from which he has just returned has occupied about five months. He laughed when speaking of his journey and said: "I am a day in advance of old Father Time now, because I traveled from east to west, you know." He had many queer experiences and adventures while abroad.

While traveling through British India he

and adventures while abroad.

While traveling through British India he was taken very ill with the fever which usually assails travelers through that strange, far-away country. Then he felt very homeslek, too, for he journeyed entirely alone. Kind friends took care of him at Singapore

lar-away country. Then no test very homesick, too, for he journeyed entirely alone.
Kind friends took care of him at Singapore
and nursed him until he was himself ones
more. At Constantinople Ghari Osman Pasha
received him as if he were a son of the Mahdi,
and a soldier-servant was placed under his
orders. The pasha also took him up the Bosphorus in his private boat, and later on presented him to the Sultan of Turkey. This
august monarch directed his physician to
show the young traveler the beauties and
wonders of Constantinople.

In Athens, the fair city of the Greeks, Tello
met Mme. Bakmetieff, a god-daughter to the
Queen of Greece. He again visited Athens,
and was presented to her majesty Queen
Olga, who gave him a splendid photograph of
horself with her autograph at the bottom.
He has many such souvenirs of his stay in
foreign lands. His desk is covered with them,
while others hang upon the walls of the room.
Every one bears the autograph of the giver
and original of the picture. They are all full
of royal blood or notable in the history of the
world. Tello has now been home two weeks.

"I am very glad to get back to my work,"
he said. "Shall I write another book? Yes,
of course; but not just vet. My book, Europe
Seen Through a Boy's Eyes," was very well
liked, and provided me with funds to keep up
my work among the shoeless boys and girls
of this large city." He led the way back to a
rear room, where hundreds of pairs of old
shoes were waiting for barefooted children to
ask for them. "You see." he explained, "it's
summer now, and they like to go without
shoes, but when winter comes, then it's different." With all his traveling and hobnobbling
with kings and queens, Tello d'Apery is still
a sturdy, thorough American boy, who believes his own country to be the best.

How Did He Know?

How Did He Know? "Miss Alice!" said one. "Wby, she must reigh at least 130 pounds."

"Nonsense! She doesn't either," hastily spoke up one of the young men present.

And then everybody asked him how he knew.—Somerville Journal.

A CAT-ASTROPHE.





SOME OUEUERIOUS

Pig-tailed Patriots Talk of the Japan-China War.

A DIAGRAM OF THE DIFFICULTY

The Numerous and Ubiquitous Family of Quongs as Quizzers and Quizzees-What the Besident Orientals Don't Know About Current Topics-Opinions with a Twist.

While the Japs and the Chinese are engaged on the other side of the Pacific in twisting the hostile pigtail, it occurred to a Times man to discover what, if any, interest the brethren of the almond-eyed belligerents take in the cause and progress of the war. Interviewing a Chinese or a Japanese may

safely be classified among the lost arts, like the original right arm of the Venus of Mile or the missing left leg of the saddle horse of Phidias, or any other torso. In truth the art preservative of the sing-sang-sung dialect has never been discovered, and hence it is practically lost. This is rather a mixture of metaphor, a somewhat Icarian flight into paradox, but it is in strict keeping with the

But to get back to Korea. There is now no longer a shadow for dispute, even among the rather more intelligent than intelligible Pagans who were "interviewed" yesterday, that Korea is not in it—not even in herself—so wholly is she occupied by China and Japan. (This point was made by Mr. Lame Lung, a Jap haberdasher on L. street.) As Lame Lung continued to elucidate, it is not necessary to take Korea into consideration at all, the real question being the laying on Macduff between the rat traps on both sides of the Hermit Peninsula. Thus, at the outset, Lame Lung offered the only pleasant suggestion in the whole line of march as performed yesterday by the interviewer, as it cut off one-third of the labor by eliminating one of three countries to be figuratively traversed.

LACONIC BUT UNSATISTACTORY. that Korea is not in it—not even in herself-

LACONIC BUT UNSATISFACTORY. The first heathen accosted was Mr Ouong Sing, who lives at No. 734 Tenth street northwest. He was discovered alone on a stool west. He was discovered alone on a stool, his bare feet drawn up on the seat; a rather good looking representative of his 300,000,000 or 400,000,000 brethren.

"How do, Mr. Quong Sing?" said the reporter, endeavoring to be on pure castile (soap) terms with Q. S.

"I do," said Mr. Q. S. quite cheerfully.
Well, at any rate that was encouraging, as each of the interlocutors could speak at least one language.

one language.
"Well, then, what is all this war about, Mr.

Q. S., and are you on the Jap side or the other side?"
"Yes," said Q. S., with admirable imper-turbability
A great deal had thus far been gained against the wary heathen, so it was con-

"Do you like to hear and read about the war?" 'No," replied the Josh-tickler, "don't." "Well, will China clean 'em up, you think?" "Yes; cleanelup klick," "How do you know?" "Don't brow."

"Don't know."
"Well, then, in case Congress should—"
"Oh, hellee! Lettelonee! Slop talkee!"
and with that Quong Sing flew all to pieces.

And with that Quong Sing flew all to pieces. His legs spread apart like a spring uncoiled by lightning or magic, and seizing the sadiron he used it vigorously on a recalcitrant collar, and spat occasionally into the face of the whole Celestial kingdom.

There are a great many Quongs in Washington. The very next man seen was another one of the Quongs, this particular one being Quong Wah, doing washing, ironing, and light housekeeping in the suite at No. 209 Four-and-a-half street.

STRAIGHT TIP IN THREE MONTHS. "Ab, Quong Wab," said THE TIMES man, profiting by the experience with the other Quong, "you can tell me all about this interesting Chinese-Japanese war. Won't you, good

esting Chiness-Japaness war. Won't you, good Quong Wah?"
"Come black tlee money; allee light." This was a poser, but after awhile, with the aid of a Ready Referendum, it was interpreted to mean: "All right; come back in three months

mean: "All right; come back in three months and I'll give you a dead straight tip."

The next man (Chinese) was Sing Lee, who with two assistants, one of whom appeared to be a woman in a blue petticoat, runs an establishment, suds and sadirons, at No. 510 Tenth street northwest. Sing Lee has a most euphonious and melodious name, and he proved to be a jolly joker. He chatted away ot so good as it might be, and that made difference. When Sam had talked himself the Korean war map with illustrations. At this the three pagans laughed consumedly. As to the joke, they were in it; the "others" were not. The joke was that a man with a sword had swiped the heads off a dozen or so

"Ab," said the explorer, "this, then, is the war and this is how you do it. I suppose the man with the sword is a Chinaman and the acephalous soldiers are the Japanese." "Ah." roared the three in chorus, "Sure!

And so ended that interview, with the subject much illustrated and advanced for th public digestion. AN OPINION IN CHOICEUR VERNACHTAR

But the "piece de resistance" of the whole esistance of the heathen to say what they think was at the southwest corner of Four well-known, dilapidated, but picturesque habitat of the projectariat as well as the aris-tocracy of the folks we have with us from the Celestial kingdom. Calls were made upon people in the establishment of Quong Fot Chang and Hip Chong Long & Co. An usher and-a-half street and Missouri avenue-the ing and Hip Chong Long & Co.

chang and the Chong Long & Co. An usher or outpost at the first place said that they knew all about it "down stairs."

The interviewer entered a cellar around the wall of which were disposed several benches, on which there were pictures of the "laziest indolence" imaginable. When the reporter entered the new were about the like in the control of the indoience" imaginable. When the reporter entered the men were chattering like chimpanzees, but immediately shut up with the distinct click of a rat trap. Nothing was said for so long a time that the silence became embarrassing. At last a Celestial exquisite, who had his back (as most of them had) to the visitor, and who had evidently heard what had been said at the door, revolved himself about on his slik-sieeved clibow and said quite distinctiv:

about on his silk-sieeved eibow and said quite distinctly:
"Young man, if you wish information on this intensely interesting international subject. I suggest that you call upon the representatives of China or Japan here, or on your Secretary of State, or, what is much better, read The Washistoron Times."

And this from a Chinaman! It need not be said that the idea of clarifying the situation no longer existed as an entity in the interviewing brain. Japanese and Chinese exercisewing brain.

viewing brain. Japanese and Chinese exe gesis was at once abandoned, the haberdashe returned to his suds, the scholarly Oriental t his pipe and Othello to his occupation.

COMMUNING WITH NATURE.

There are six hundred varieties of cotton. In Stuttgart there is a rosebush which covers a space of two hundred and thirty Out of one tree felled near Shelton, Wash was taken thirty thousand feet of merchant

A larch tree, 140 feet high, the tallest in the Invernary forest, Scotland, was blown down in one of the recent gales.

The Victoria lily, of Guiana, has a circula leaf from six to twelve feet in diameter. It is turned up at the edge like a tray and can sup-port, acdording to its size from 160 - 300



BATHING IN THE ADIRONDACKS.







4. See here, young feller, why didn't yer have yer trousers creased? I'v a mind

widow, and educating the orphan-is a record

Baltimore, Md., Richmond, Va., and Washington, D. C., are applicants for the 1895 session of the Sovereign Grand Lodge. The desision will not be made until the 1894 session

at Chattanooga, Tenn., which will be held in September next.

Grand Sire Campbell was the guest of the Odd Fellows of Cleveland, July 26, and received a royal reception. An interesting programme was carried out. Members were present from all parts of Ohio.

Harmony Lodge, No. 9, will work the sec-

Takoma Lodge conferred the second degre

Grands Brown, of No. 7; J. B. Ward, N. J. Smith, Fleming, Myers, and Green, of Cen-tral Lodge, No. 1; L. W. Sanderson and Noble Grands Kleindienst, of No. 9, and Har-

ond degree to-morrow evening.

mae, "Jack" Shakelfo

cond degree next Friday evening.

Shenandoah, Pa. The first degree

ODD CORNERS OF THE EARTH.

wreaths at an actor. They give him a drop

they desire to look very attractive, gild their

In Australia it is the fashion to keep the

to do is to repeat three times the words put you from me," and the legal separation complete.

while the little girl who waited on the table

An Odd Bird's Nest.

sure a large attendance at the funeral

ferred on three candidates, and on tion for membership was received.

curtain.

Among the visitors to Beacon Lodge, No.

ODD FELLOWS: GOOD FELLOWS:

On Wednesday evening Grand Master Mead held a meeting of the grand instructors and two principal officers of the subordinate lodges at the Seventh street hall for the purpose of securing uniformity in the work of the various subordinate bodies. In addition to the grand master there were present Deputy Grand Master Sorrell, Grand Warden Jones, and Grand Representative Allan. The secret work of the order was thoroughly exemplified and explained, and many valuable suggestions for the "good of the order" were offered and discussed. The meeting was largely attended and much interest was mani-

gust 18. A beautiful watch charm presented to the person selling the tickets for the excursion. Brother John L. Vogt, P. G., for a number of years treasurer of Oriental Lodge, No. 19, fied on Wednesday night of a complication

out and had said nothing the second assistant out and had said nothing the second assistant washerwoman, who wore very little except what might be described as a cross between a Greek chlamys, a Roman pallium, and a Riddy's apron, quietly took down from a shelf a roll of paper on which was displayed the Korean war map with illustrations. At the Korean war map with illustrations, at the Korean war map with illustrations, and the degree staff of Metropolis Lodge, No. 16. The initiatory degree was conferred by the latter team upon an eminent divine in a creditable manner. Grand Master Mead, Deputy Grand Master Wood, and a large representation from Metropolis, Brookland, Salem, and other lodges were present. The second degree will be conferred by Langdon Lodge on next Tuesday evening. Union Lodge, No. 11, held an interesting meeting last Monday evening, at which one

applicant for membership was received. rand master was present and delivered an itintory degree at its meeting to-morrow

Brother Ivan Powers, D. D., G. M., for the Monroe district of New York, now employed in the Pension Office, is visiting the lodges of

In spite of the hot weather, Federal City Lodge, No. 20, has degree work at every meeting. The first degree was conferred upon three candidates on last Wednesday evening. The second degree will be exempli-fied at the next meeting.

Gen. J. T. Abbott, past grand master of the Gen. J. T. Abbott, past grand master of the jurisdiction of Iowa, a member of Manchester Lodge, No. 149, and general commander of the Department of Iowa, l'atriarchs Militant, was a visitor at Federal City Lodge, No. 20, at the last meeting. He was accompanied by Major M. A. Raney, of the Department of Iowa, P. M., who is now residing in this city as private secretary to Representative Hager of Iowa. Gen, Abbott is a member of the National Dental Association, now in session at Old Point Comfort.

Takoma Lodge, No. 24, has experienced its first loss of membership by death. On Thurs-day morning Brother A. L. Keene, one of its day morning Brother A. L. Keene, one of its most active members, passed away after a short illness. Appropriate resolutions of condolence were passed at the last meeting of the lodge, and a committee appointed to make arrangements to attend the funeral, which took place yesterday at 3 o'clock. The lodge attended in a body and conducted the benutful L.O.O. Forermore. The descreed beautiful I. O. O. F. ceremony. The deceased was also an active member of Stansbury Lodge of Masons, which organization had charge of the burial. The interment was at Rock Creek Cemetery. At the time of his death Brother Keene was left supporter of the noble grand of Takerma Lodge. the noble grand of Takoma Lodge.

Through the summer months there will be very little degree staff work in the subordinate lodges. That being the case, let each member do a little missionary work for Odd Fellowship, by bringing in at least one application, so that the lodges may have plenty of work in September and the following months:

One hundred and fifty thousand Odd Fel-lows have died since 1830, and nearly 900,000 survive, the outcome of that band of five who met in Baltimore seventy-five years ago. Grand Master Meade visited Covenant Lodge, No. 13, on Thursday evening.

The traveling password was first adopted in the United States in 1824, and has ever since been used for the protection of the order. Efforts have been repeatedly made for its abolishment, but have proved futile.

Three million dollars a year in practical

since the waters of the ocean are colder, the sea-bathing is more of the drp and plunge order—are the envy of the urban young ladies who descend upon us in the summer months. They come from the North, South, East, and West, with dainty clothing and dainty complexions, with the glory of Solomon in bathing suits, and the creations of Paris in parasols and novels; with languid airs and blood freely coursing through their veins. They return in the antumn with garments and pink cheeks alike rulned, with sadly dimmed glory of the Parisian effects, but with a world of beauty and strength sparkling in their eyes and animating every movement of their well-browned hands and feet. The sort of atmosphere they have been breathing is not one in which Dodo and A Yellow Aster and freedom can flourish.

They have inhaled the mysterious perfumes of the forest, and have lived on the shores of mighty waters. They have glided on soft moonlight nights in and out of the pale rocky islands and, by day, they have sailed in a brisk wind and a high sea, scudding over vast stretches of the blue and white waves. But, beat of all, day out and day in, they have been swimming in the cool, clear depth of waters, where are mirrored drifting show-clouds and tall pine trees, or playing on their white beaches when the great waves are tossing their feathery burdens over the shoulders of maidens and the bare, little legs of the babies.

JUST TO SWIM.

[Written for THE TIMES.]

[Copyright, 1894, by Madge Robertson.]

The girl who swims well does so, in aimos

all cases, out of pure love of the exercise.

She is usually so constituted that all museu-

ing, but that security is certainly not the mo-

tive power of her aquatic prowess. We of

the rural districts of the continent, especially of those bordering upon the great lakes-for

since the waters of the ocean are colder, the

sea-bathing is more of the dro and plunge order

Here is the greatest of earth's physical pleasures to swim. To feel the buoyant water about, beneath, above you; to move yourself swiftly through the waves, the water curing and eddying and moving aside to let you pass; to breast the tide and know the in-toxicating sense of power over the waves; to ride securely on their surface, while the great cruel force beneath lies defeated and harmcruel force beneath lies defeated and harm-less. Oh, the joy of it all, and the fun of it! Of course, it is useful and a good thing to know, but my experience of the summer girl is that the utility of anything she undertakes in the line of exercise is the last thing that occurs to her. She has a mind intent on pleasure. Consequently her aquatic dispoli-ing comes under the head of her summer fun. Swimming, not being presented to her in the line of work or anything im-proving, gets her extensive attention. The regular summer girl knows a few things about swimming. She has been busy learn-ing them from babyhood. All of her suming them from badylood. All of her sun-mers have been spent hear the water, and she does not remember when she learned to swim any more than when she learned to walk. It is probable that, in many cases, the two efforts were simultaneous. I know sev-eral girls who are now famous swimmers, whose early beginnings were of the period of farinaceous food and primitive monosyliables. Often, an enterprising father or elder brother will tie a rope about the little one, and drop her into deep water, telling her to "kick like the froggies."

I don't remember that the mothers are ever action or otherwise continuous for the extension of the continuous for the extension of the continuous for the extension of the extension of

active, or otherwise participants in these in-intory exercises. But the results are highly successful, and this is why our lake watering-places abound in capital girl-swimmers. THINGS TO REMEMBER.

Ouite early in the summer the training for the August tournament begins, and the girl who has an eye on the various trophies remembers several things. That she must take her swimming regularly and increase her speed and distance but slightly each day. That she owes her good stroke to expert teaching, and that self-taught often waste much strength and get poor results. That colds result from gradually getting wet, and that, therefore, the plunge must be immediate.

That it is suicidal to keep head and should-

ers above the water.

That an alteration of breast swimming, floating, the side-stroke, and back swimming exhausts less than one continuous motion.

That the best hour of the day for her swim is at 11 a. m. This being the regulation two or three hours after a meal, and leaving plenty of time for the more or less elaborate hair-curling, dressing, and lounging before

Brookland Lodge, No. 25, will give a grand family excursion to Chapel Point, on the steamer Harry Randall, on Wednesday, Au-gust 18. A beautiful watch charm will be That her breatning must always be done through the nose, and the air expelled while e stroke, od swimming is done very quietly:

the less force expended on splashing and change of motion the more she has for the That slow but steady, and with regular

on two candidates on Thursday evening, cong the visitors present were noticed Grand cretary Hunt, Grand Representative Allan, deep breathing, is her notto.

That the booyancy of sait water makes it desirable that beginners should start at the ocean; an incidental benefit being that the offiter taste of the water makes them kee their mouths shut, and thereby breath

through the nestriis.

That the one thing to be desired is confidence, and the one thing to be avoided is recklessness. The proposed encampment of the Patriarchs dilitant at Colonial Beach has been indefi-Naomi Lodge held an interesting meeting st Monday evening which ALL ABOUT SUITS. As a rule, the home of the gorgeous bathlast Monday evening, which was largely at-tended. Among those who received the Re-

ng-suit is further South. We are all too pour bekalt degree on this occasion were the wife in the North, and too much in a hurry to get and daughter of the captain of Canton Potoall the fun we can out of bathing to clothe ourselves in the raiment and colors and furbe-Metropolis Lodge, No. 16, will confer the seives in the raiment and colors and furbe-lows of the Newport girl. Our swimmers wear dark blue flannel, for the most part, and it simple, braid trimming of white or red is its main adornment; the raiber cap to pro-tect the thick head of hair which does not dry Excelsior Lodge, No. 17 will work the fra-Among the visitors to Beacon Lodge, No. 15, on Monday evening last were Grand Representative Joseph Burroughs, Past Grand C. E. Bartlett, Golden Rule Lodge, No. 21: Brother J. W. Brewer, Mechanics Lodge, No. 18; Past Grand J. W. Somerville, Mount Pleasant Lodge, No. 23; Brother A. M. Groff, Mount Penn Lodge, No. 518, Reading, Pa., easily; thin silk or lisie thread stockings firmly fastened on to the blouse; the combination of drawers and blouse high necked and no sleeved; short skant skirt-this is her no sieeved; short skant skirt—this is her cos-tume. Many girls prefer to swim without stockings or skirt—there can be no question as to the practical advantage of this—and, to this end, to their swimming at those bours of the day, when the race of man is absent or Mount Penn Lodge, No. 518, Reading, Pa., and Joseph A. Cohen, Mount Sair Lodge, No. moking out of sight,

At the meeting of Metropolis Lodge, No. 16, held on Friday evening, among the visitors were William A Burrell, of Rising Star Lodge, No. 76, Randolph, Mass., and A. E. L. Leckie, of John W. Stokes Lodge, No. 515, The swimming tourney, or aquatic sports of the Northern lakes, is the event of the summer! Thereto our lassless sew the torn braid on their suits; thereto they fasten the bright knot at their throat and the naw tiny cap or their curis. Thereto new cloaks, in which to hide their glories from a waiting world until the preliminary dive is taken, are purchased or sent from the city. Thereto great preparations of invitations and programmes are made. Then the great day comes, and swimming and diving races and trials of all sorts commence. A small bay or river or lagoon is chosen, where there is calm water, and around which, or in boats, the admiring spectators may gather.

Oh, the splashing and kicking and gay laughter, the music of girls' voices, and the clapping of dozens of hands! The river is alive with pretty maidens. Fair hair and their curis. Thereto new cloaks, in which to In Japan they do not throw flowers or

Fashionable young ladies in Japan, when chapping of dozens of hands: The river is alive with pretty maidens, Fair hair and brown curis glisten above the waves, and shining eyes watch the goal ahead. See the girl with the red knot close to the girl in pale blue! She will lead areas. bodies of the dead till Sunday in order to in-The Egyptians were hard drinkers. Their first dish at the table was beiled cabbage, served with salt meat to stimulate their thirst. girl with the red knot close to the girl in pale blue! She will lead presently. That steady stroke of hers, gradually increasing in speed, means something. See! She is gaining, still gaining; herarms are long, and the leg stroke and paddle motion match evenly. Still gain-ing! Her dark little head near the water. The girl in pale blue is jerking and pufflug; she will have to dropout in a moment. Watch our cirl. There also nears the base, only one If an Egyptian desires a divorce all he has A typical Southern African household des-cribed by Olive Schreiner has an English father, a half Dutch mother with a French our girl. There she nears the buoy, only one more girl to pass, a yellow-knotted damsel!— still gaining! How she keeps under the sur-face! Drop out, yellow malden! Our red-throated girl leads—hurrah! A round of cheering as she scrambles up the name, a Scotch governess, a Zulu cook, a Hottentot housemaid and a Kaffir stable boy,

earest bank, and one more medal is added to

MEN ARE NOT THERE.

The oldest of all bird's nests is the one built by the tontobane, a South African songster. It is built of cotton and always upon No male intruders are allowed in the conster. It is built of cotton and always upon the tree producing the material. In con-structing the domicile the female works in-side and the male outside, where he builds a sentinel box for his own special use. He sits in the box and keeps watch or sings nearly all the time, and when danger comes in the form of a hawk or a snake he warns test, and there are not so many of them St. Lawrence Darlings,"—surnamed by an en-thusiastic Canadian youth who professed himself willing to marry every one of them not otherwise bespoken—issues invitations only to fathers and backham and husbands and an

DID IT EVER OCCUR Sports for Women; Swimming Tourney

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CEO. W. RICH

In the Shoe business in this city, and that he is seiling Ladies' \$2 Russia Calf Oxfords sizes 1 to 244, for only 69 Cents.

lar performances come naturally and easily to her, and swimming is no exception. There may be a satisfied feeling in her heart that And Ladies' \$2.50 Patent Tip. Hand-turn, Bright Dongola Oxfords (sizes 2 to 4)4), for only she has a fair immunity from death by drown-

98 Cents.

When you see these Oxfords you will probably join our competitors in saying that Rich is very foolish to sell them at such low prices, but he says he knows what he is about, and that he will keep on selling them at said prices until the last pair is gone.

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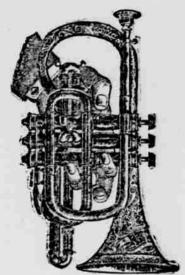
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Given Highest Award Over All Others at the World's Fair-



Hoch, Knoll, Chambers, Rogers, Bode, Short, and all other great soloists; also recommended by all prominent bandmasters, including Fan-

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ELEHART, IND AND WORCESTER, MASS

occasional flance. Any child or woman is

occasional flance. Any child or woman is welcome, the ciub going on the principle that the more attractive athletic sports are made to women the better for the race. The onlockers are nathrally not critical, but they are wildly enthusiastic.

There are races and races for all ages, and in all positions. It is easy to multiply varieties of swimming matches, and the young Canadian or American is not slow at inventions. Tots of girls from eight to ten take little stricking dashes in, and paddle like pupples from one rope to another. Their freekled faces and bare little legs show up on the surface with impartial frequency, and it is not face with impartial frequency, and it is not uncommon to hear the voices of their anx-

"Be careful, Isabel!" "Katie, dear, come out of the water!"
"That's enough now, daughter!"

REAL AQUATIC BIVALBY. There is a spring board, too, which is always great sport. "The Revolt of the Daughters" is a far-away mystery to these girls whose mothers, inexpressively dear, as are usually the mothers of this continent, are watching with sympathetic pride these healthy pleasures of their children. But they watch a little anxiously the girls performances on the spring-board. It looks alarmingly daring to see each maiden or little girl run up a board, which structhes upward from the bank over the water, stand poised a second, making a picture of the Diver of herself; then a dive, pop, splash and the waters Daughters" is a far-away mystery to these self; then a dive, pop, splash; and the waters have covered her. But presently a dripping oliskin cap comes up, a laughing face beneath, and the maiden's mother is thank-

The race, in which birch-bark canoes are towed, is always exciting, and it is a matter of the strongest girl getting there first. Several lithe young maidens, with well-developed eral ifthe young maidens, with well-developed muscles, give an exhibition of saving a girl from drowning. It is so very realistic that this lay-flure, whom they are impelling through the water, expresses herself as being upleasantly injected with the idea that she is

There is no end to the gay races of the after noon. The girl swimmers are the beroines of the summer. They have an expited position which can only be envied afar off. That of tself, aside from its rare delight and life-savinself, aside from its rare deligit and in-saying possibilities, ought to breed a race of swimmers during this bright sammer. Those of us who care that woman should both have the sound body and be able to transmit it hope screnely that it may be so.

Madde Robertson.

CERTIFIED CONCERNING CITIES, Liverpool has the largest local debt of any

city in Europe. At Capetown houses rent at the rate of \$5 per month per room.

In 1801 the population of Glasgow, Scotland was 67,885. The present population is estimated at 564,968.

The largest bronze statue in existence is in

The largest bronze statue in existence is in St. Petersburg. It represents Peter the Great, and weighs 1,100 tons.

Cheyenne, Wyo., is 6,000 feet above the sea, is 1,918 miles from New York, 1,348 from San Francisco, and 1,432 from Galveston.

London contains about 25 per cent, of all the paupers and furnishes about the same per

e paupers and furnishes about the same per nt. of all the criminals in England and

New York is the oldest city in the United States with a continuous municipal history, interrupted only by the vicissitudes of the revolutionary war.

Man's Superiority to the Horse, Fourinhand, that the new bloomer costume

for lady cyclists is very sensible?

Mr. Fourinhand—Well, we men can get accustomed to almost anything, but it makes it so hard to control the horses.—Judge.

Friday and Saturday Excursions to the

Seashore—\$5.00.

The R & O R R Co will sell round-trip excursion ticket every Friday to Ali-natic City for Royal Blue express trains, leaving 10 a. m. and 12 noon, and to Cape May and Sea Isle City, for 12 noon express, valid for return on regular trains until following Tuesday, inclusive; rate \$2.